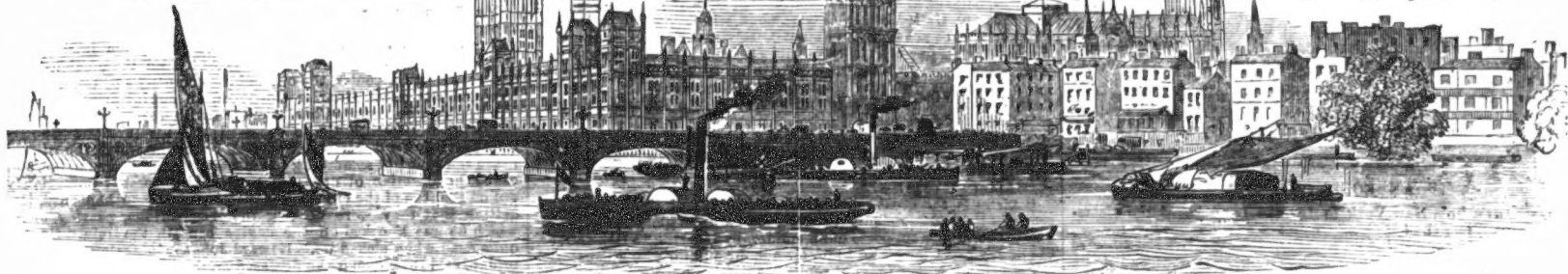


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PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 105.—VOL. III. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

ONE PENNY.

MARRIAGE OF BARON FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD WITH MISS EVELINA DE ROTHSCHILD.

BARON LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD'S new mansion at Hyde Park-corner was on Wednesday week inaugurated by the marriage, according to the Jewish ritual, of Baron Ferdinand De Rothschild, second son of Baron Anselm, chief partner in the Vienna branch of the world-renowned firm, with Miss Evelina De Rothschild, the second daughter of Baron Lionel. The ceremony commenced soon after five o'clock, in the west drawing-room, looking over the park. The visitors began to arrive soon after half-past four, and passed into the hall, where were two magnificent pyramid scales. At the bottom of the staircase stood another about five feet in height. On each side of the staircase were broad shelves of white marble, decorated with the choicest blooming orchids, golden Japanese lilies, and plants of choice foliage. There was a large attendance of the aristocracy present.

A procession having been formed, the bridegroom was conducted to a canopy of velvet and gold, supported on brass poles, under which the officiating ministers, the Revs. Dr. Adler, chief rabbi, Dr.

Kalisch, and Mr. Green, were placed, Baron Ferdinand being soon joined by his bride. The service then commenced, being chanted by the choristers of the Great Synagogue, twenty-two in number, under Mr. Mombach, the master.

The assent and consent of the bride and bridegroom having been obtained, the latter gave Dr. Adler a gold ring, which the minister put upon the finger of the bride, the bridegroom saying, "Behold thou art espoused to me with this ring according to the law of Moses and Israel." The "Seven Blessings" were then pronounced, and the ceremony was brought to a conclusion with the jubilant strains of the 150th Psalm.

The lovely bride wore a dress of white satin with Brussels lace and orange flowers, and had in her hand a magnificent bouquet, composed of white phloxes, stephanotis, orange blossom, and maiden-hair fern; and the bridesmaids, who were Lady Diana Beauclerk, Lady Alice Hill, Miss Edith Montgomery, Miss Sybil Montgomery, Miss Ethel Lennox, Miss Constance De Rothschild, Miss Annie De Rothschild, Miss Hannah De Rothschild, Miss Alice De Rothschild, Miss Emma De Rothschild, Miss Margaret De Rothschild, Miss Adelaide De Rothschild, Miss Georgiana De Roths-

child and Miss Bettina De Rothschild, wore pink silk bodices with white tulle skirts, spotted with pearls, and pink and white convolvulus, while a diamond locket hung from the neck of each young lady. All the bridesmaids had bouquets of pink and white, and about fifty other elegant bouquets were given to the other ladies who were present. During the afternoon the band of the Grenadier Guards, under Mr. D. Godfrey, on the grand staircase, performed.

Dinner was served at seven o'clock, in the grand saloon, when all who had been invited to the ceremony sat down to one of the most magnificently set tables seen for many a day in London. The gold and silver plate glistened on the snowy cloth, and the numerous flowers which stood upon it lent at once a brightness and a fragrance to the scene. The bride and bridegroom sat together, the former having on her left the Baroness Lionel De Rothschild, the Countess Apponyi, and the Duchess of Somerset; Count Apponyi, Baron Lionel De Rothschild, and the French ambassador.

Mr. Disraeli proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, and numerous other toasts followed.

During the evening the presents, than which nothing richer have



THE ROTHSCHILDS' MARRIAGE.—THE BRIDE.

been offered for many seasons, were exhibited in a place apart. They included gifts from the Countess Persigny, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Newcastle, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of St. Alban's, Earl Dudley, Lady Carrington, Lady Alice Hill, the Countess Craven, and Lady Poltimore. A magnificent emerald and diamond necklace, given by the bride's mother, was matched by a superb diamond necklace and tiara, the stones in which were of the finest water, set in the most brilliant manner, and presented by the bridegroom's father.

The grand staircase was brilliantly illuminated with a large improved sunlight, by Messrs. Verity, which was much admired. At ten o'clock the company invited to the ball began to set down, and ere long the splendid mansion was trembling with the feet of many dancers. The fire-places were filled with the choicest ascleas, allamandas, and tropical foliage plants, and the rooms looked remarkably attractive upon this, the first night of their use. Baron and Baroness Ferdinand De Rothschild left the mansion at half-past eleven, to catch a special train at Paddington, on the way to Mentmore, near Leighton Buzzard, Bucks, where they will spend the honeymoon; but after their departure the dancing was kept up with spirit.

A large number of persons assembled about the gates of the mansion to witness the departure of the happy couple, and as the carriage drove them off there was the most hearty and enthusiastic cheering.

AN ECCENTRIC M.P.

A PASSENGER from New York to Liverpool, on board the steamship Scotia, gives the following account of a fellow-voyager:— "After having assembled on board our ship the large number of nearly three hundred passengers, we cast off and proceeded down the bay. In a few moments a person appeared walking aft on the quarter-deck, dressed in the Zouave costume. He wore a pair of very large red Zouave trousers, lined on the seat with leather, and extending down a little below the knee, a pair of cowhide boots, and a rather short roundabout jacket of grey cloth. My attention was so much attracted by this singular-looking individual that I was induced to inquire who he was, and what country he hailed from, and was told that he was an eccentric Englishman, who had been out on the prairies shooting buffalo. As this appeared reasonable enough, my curiosity was at that time satisfied, and I thought no more on the subject. In the course of a day or two I observed that he was well-known to many of the passengers. Having accidentally made his acquaintance, in the course of conversation he without much hesitation revealed his true character. I then found that he was a member of the British Parliament, but had latterly been engaged in running the blockade. After having made four successful voyages, in the last attempt he had failed, and run his vessel into Charlotte Bay, south of Wilmington. He then ordered his vessel to Havannah, and endeavoured to land in a small boat, but was upset in the surf, and saved himself with great difficulty with the loss of all his luggage, except a small carpet-bag. He proceeded through the country to Fayetteville, from thence to Raleigh, where he met General Johnson and staff, and being well received remained with them several days. He then passed on to Richmond, where he became an inmate at General Lee's headquarters. He continued with General Lee's staff about three weeks, or until the fall of Richmond and the subsequent surrender of the army. By what means this wild Irishman, who represents a district of Ireland in the British House of Commons, reached New York the writer did not learn, but during his pilgrimage he had come into possession of a United States soldier's top-coat, which it was said was taken from a corpse, and it might naturally be inferred that this served as his disguise. He seemed to take great pleasure on one or two occasions in exhibiting it to the passengers, and in showing the hole where the bullet had passed which had killed the original owner. This indecent exhibition did not exactly suit the tastes of the American passengers, and, influenced by their remarks, he discontinued it. However, the display of the coat upon his person, decorated as it was by the beautiful United States buttons, went far to improve his appearance. With all his eccentricities he was thoroughly good-natured, and I cannot but acknowledge that I found him an agreeable companion, from whom I derived much information and amusement. I could not refrain from giving this brief description of a person who must be well known as a blockade-runner and a friend of the late rebellion."

We understand that Mr. Thomas Arnold, second son of the late Rev. Dr. Arnold, who succeeded a few years ago to Rome, and was for some time a professor in Dr. Newman's university at Dublin, has returned to the English Church.—*Daily Bristol Times and Mirror.*

MR. EDWIN JAMES CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—A letter dated New York, May 31, published by the *Manchester Guardian* states that Mr. Edwin James is now under arrest at New York on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The prosecutor is a young Irish lawyer, named James Thomas Wilson; and James is charged, in conjunction with a man named Henry Hayward, with conspiring to defraud him of 1,400 dollars. In February of the present year the prosecutor arrived in this country from Queenstown. He brought with him £181 in gold, which, at the then rate of exchange, was worth nearly 2,900 dollars in greenbacks. On the 9th of the following March he selected Mr. Edwin James, then practising as a counsellor at law at 298, Broadway, as the most fitting person to consult upon the disposal of his money. James assured him that if the Yankees knew he had such an amount of money in his possession they would rob him of every copper, and that the only safe course was to leave the amount with him (James) for safe keeping. Wilson readily adopted the suggestion, went to his hotel for his money, and placed it in James's hands. He subsequently found a business he was desirous of purchasing, but on two occasions James persuaded him not to complete the transaction, promising to find him something better. One day, about the 29th of March, he was introduced by James to the second defendant, Hayward, whom James represented to be a man of large means and doing heavy business. Hayward himself stated that he had a soap manufactory and a Government paper mill. The upshot was that Wilson said he was quite satisfied with Mr. James's word, and, without inquiry, engaged himself to Hayward as salesman, at a salary of twenty-five dollars a week, and a commission guaranteed to amount to forty dollars more. In return for these advantages the man of large means and heavy business required an immediate payment of 1,400 dollars; and Wilson returned to James the deposit note he had taken when he left his money in James's hands, and authorized James to pay over the amount mentioned to Hayward. Hayward turned out to be a man who owned neither soap factory nor paper-mill, but who had been associated with James in certain transactions; and to all the prosecutor's applications for salary and employment, Hayward replied by referring him to James, who, he said, had got the greater part of the money. These facts were proved before Judge Conolly, and the prisoners were held for further examination.

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Foreign News.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter says:—"It is certain that the Mexican agent who arrived in Paris was sent by the Emperor Maximilian for the express purpose of explaining the critical state of affairs in Mexico, the menacing attitude of the Americans, and the fear of his Majesty that war would be declared by the United States now that the war with the South is over. The French Government has heretofore given the Washington Cabinet to understand very plainly that Mexico is under the protection of France; that France will not allow any Power to attack it; that filibusters and other adventurers entering the Mexican territory with hostile designs will, if taken in arms, be hanged or shot without loss of time and without mercy; and that the United States Government, whose good faith France, of course, does not doubt, will act wisely as well as humanely by doing all in its power to keep its subjects from injuring her proteges. The Washington Cabinet probably has no desire at this moment to be on bad terms with this country, and will no doubt act prudently in this affair. The language and tone of France are what may be called decidedly energetic."

The Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the French army in Africa, thanking them for their labours and the fatigues they have undergone.

His Majesty says:—"Africa is the great school for the education of the soldier. He acquires there those manly virtues which are the glory of an army and the strongest supports of an empire, by learning to face danger, to endure privations, and to prefer honour and duty to all material enjoyments. Never in your ranks has passion outlived the hour of battle. You were the first to give the hand of friendship to the Arabs, and to desire that they might be treated with generosity and justice, as belonging thenceforth to the great family of Frenchmen. Honour to those who have shed their blood on this soil! You have deserved well of your country. France thanks you."

The Emperor was received with loud acclamations by the crowd that awaited his arrival at the Lyons Terminus on Saturday evening, and on his way to the Tuileries. The Ministerial offices and other public buildings, the theatres, the shops of the Court tradesmen, the Imperial Clubhouse, some of the *cafes*, and a few private houses were illuminated, and a good many displayed flags. The Emperor's health is reported to be excellent.

SPAIN.

A royal decree has been issued, dated the 4th inst., announcing that the Spanish Government has ceased to extend belligerent rights to Confederate war vessels.

Intelligence has been received in Madrid that the King of Dahomey had been compelled to fly from his capital, but had subsequently returned. He was preparing to take retaliatory measures, and had redoubled his cruelties.

ITALY.

The unfortunate English gentleman who has been nearly a month a prisoner with the brigands, and for whose ransom £10,000 is now demanded, is a member of the Stock Exchange—Mr. W. J. C. Moens. He has been travelling with his wife for the last six months in Sicily and Italy for the benefit of his health. Mrs. Moens writes as follows from Naples to a contemporary:—"May I ask you to publish this letter, as I fear from Mr. Murray Aynsley's letter, in which he gives a description of our being captured by brigands, my countrymen may get the impression that life with brigands is not at all bad? Mr. Murray Aynsley was only twenty-four hours in their power; my husband, unhappily, is still with them. He writes to me that the life is extremely painful. He is half starved and worn out with fatigue, and in constant fear for his life from a stray shot. In his last letter he says he is in a wood; it rains incessantly; his clothes are wet through, and not half warm enough. I fear for him malaria, fever, and consumption; these enemies are always ready to attack the human frame when weakened by want of proper food and fatigue. It is also not an easy matter to get out of the hands of the brigands. My husband has been with them since the 15th of May. Every possible means have been used to liberate him. He is still in captivity. Pray entreat my countrymen to think twice before they come to the south of Italy. I would save, if I possibly can, any of my countrymen going through the same trial of painful suspense and anxiety I have suffered. The south of Italy and Sicily are in a very unsafe state for travellers. My husband and myself spent three months this winter at Palermo, and while we were there no resident English person or respectable Sicilian would go out half a mile into the country from the town, for fear of being taken by the brigands.—ANNIE MOENS."

AMERICA.

The *New York Times* Washington letter of the 30th ult. says:—"It is understood that Mr. Davis has been sent for by competent authority, and will be brought here to-morrow or next day. On his arrival he will be confined at the Arsenal, where there are abundant opportunities for his safe keeping. Nothing, however, has transpired in regard to any special preparations, and we can only judge of them from the arrangements which were made at Fortress Monroe. At the fort an entire casemate, comprising two rooms, was set apart for his use. In front of it a line of sentinels, making three sides of a square, of which the front of the casemate is the fourth, prevents all approach to the locality. Within this line is an officer on duty, who, for the time being, is not allowed to leave the established enclosure, and who holds one of the keys to the door of the casemate. In the interior two sentinels are on duty with their backs to the door, under orders not to speak during their tour of duty, but continually to observe the prisoner. Between them sits an officer, who is also not allowed to speak, and who holds the key of the second or interior lock of the door, which cannot be opened except by the concurrence of the two officers named. At the door between the rooms is another sentinel, and in the inner room are two others, who are all enjoined to the same strict silence. Mr. Davis cannot thus be lost sight of for a moment, day nor night. The window of the inner room is, of course, the embrasure of the casemate, looking out on the broad moat of the fort, and beyond it a line of sentinels observe the embrasure. The prisoner is provided with food from that prepared for the guard furnishing the above details. He has as much in quantity as he pleases, but no other rations than those of the soldiers, whose presence testifies to him the power of the Government he so long defied. He is in continual uninterrupted silence. If he makes a request, it is written down and forwarded to the military commandant, who returns a brief answer in writing, granting or denying the favour. He is furnished with a Bible, and with that only; and thus, for the time at least, he is left in solemn communion with his conscience and his God."

President Johnson has issued a proclamation granting an amnesty and the restoration of the rights of property, excepting slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the confiscation laws have been instituted, to persons engaged in the rebellion, conditionally upon their taking an oath to support the Government and all laws and proclamations issued during the rebellion in reference to emancipation.

The following classes are excluded from the amnesty:—The rebel civil and diplomatic officers, foreign and domestic agents, those persons who resigned congressional, judicial, military, and naval positions to aid the rebellion, officers of the rebel army above the

rank of colonel, and of the navy above that of lieutenant, those below those ranks who were educated at West Point or the naval academy, all who treated prisoners otherwise than as prisoners of war, governors of States, persons who left the national lines to aid the rebellion, all pirates, border raiders, and persons who voluntarily participated in the rebellion, whose taxable property exceeds 20,000 dollars. Those comprised in the excluded classes desiring to obtain the benefit of the amnesty must make a special application to the President for pardon, when such clemency will be liberally extended to them as may be consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Notes of the Week.

MR. BLADGON, coroner for Sussex, held an inquest on Saturday, at the Railway Tavern, Ford, on the body of Francis Kenil, aged twenty-two, an engine stoker in the employ of the London and Brighton Railway Company, who was killed on the previous day. Mr. Inspector Carpenter, the chief of the company's police, attended to watch the case. Charles Chapman, an engine-driver, said he left Brighton on the previous afternoon with a train of empty carriages for Portsmouth. The deceased was his fireman. Shortly after leaving Ford Station, where they took in water, the witness heard the sound of something having broken under the engine, and called the attention of deceased to it. The deceased immediately got on the step of the engine to ascertain what had happened, forgetting that they were nearing the Arun-bridge, passing under which he was knocked off the engine beneath the train. He was quite dead when picked up. Edward Johnson, signalman at Arun-bridge, said that, seeing the deceased on the step of the engine and knowing there must be an accident, he put up a signal, but the deceased either did not perceive it or had not time to alter his position before he came in contact with the bridge, and was knocked off the engine. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The annual dinner of the Masters of Foxhounds' Committee took place on Saturday at Boodle's Club, St. James's-street. There were present:—Sir John Lubbock, chairman; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Viscount Hill, Mr. Lane Fox, Lord Daer, Lord Redesdale, Sir Bellingham Graham, Viscount Galway, Lord Southampton, Mr. Lord Phillips, Lord Poltimore, Mr. Chaworth Musters, the Hon. W. H. North, the Earl of Roslyn, Mr. Percy Williams, the Hon. Mark Rolle, Major Fletcher, Mr. Talbot, Lord Forester, Lord Tredegar, Mr. Morgan Jones, Mr. Clowes, and Mr. A. Hamond.

On Monday afternoon Mr. James George Richards, the deputy coroner for East Middlesex, held an inquest at the Admiral Bebbow Tavern, Golden-lane, St. Luke's, relative to the death of William Henry Rushen, aged eleven years, who died from drowning under the following circumstances:—The deceased was the son of parents residing in the City of London Baths and Washhouses, 101, Golden-lane. On Friday week the deceased and a younger child were in one of the bath-rooms, and had obtained admission by a ticket. It was about ten o'clock when a man named Day saw the deceased undress and go into the water. The men told him to go into the shallow part. He then descended the steps, and said it was too cold, but directly afterwards he was missed. An alarm was raised, when the male attendant got a pole but could not find deceased. He then undressed, and the deceased was discovered at the bottom of the bath. He was placed in a warm bath, and was seen by a surgeon, but all efforts to restore life were of no avail. Henry Turvey, the bath attendant, said that he did the best he could to save the deceased, but it was nearly ten minutes before the body was recovered after deceased was missed. The temperature of the water was seventy-five degrees. Dr. Bruce said that he found the deceased dead, and death was the result of suffocation by drowning. If there had been a galvanic battery, or other means were at hand, probably the life of the deceased might have been saved. The Deputy-Coroner remarked on the case, and suggested to the proprietor the adoption of certain appliances in the bath for the future, which was at once promised by the gentleman referred to. The proprietor said 40,000 bathers had visited the baths since the opening. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

On Monday, being Trinity Monday, the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Corporation, and the various officers, proceeded in procession from the Trinity House, Tower-hill, to St. Olave's Church, Hart-street, where Divine service was performed. On the return of the Brethren to the Trinity House the annual general court was held, when Viscount Palmerston was re-elected Master of the honourable corporation, and Captain Pigott deputy-master. The noble Premier was not present.

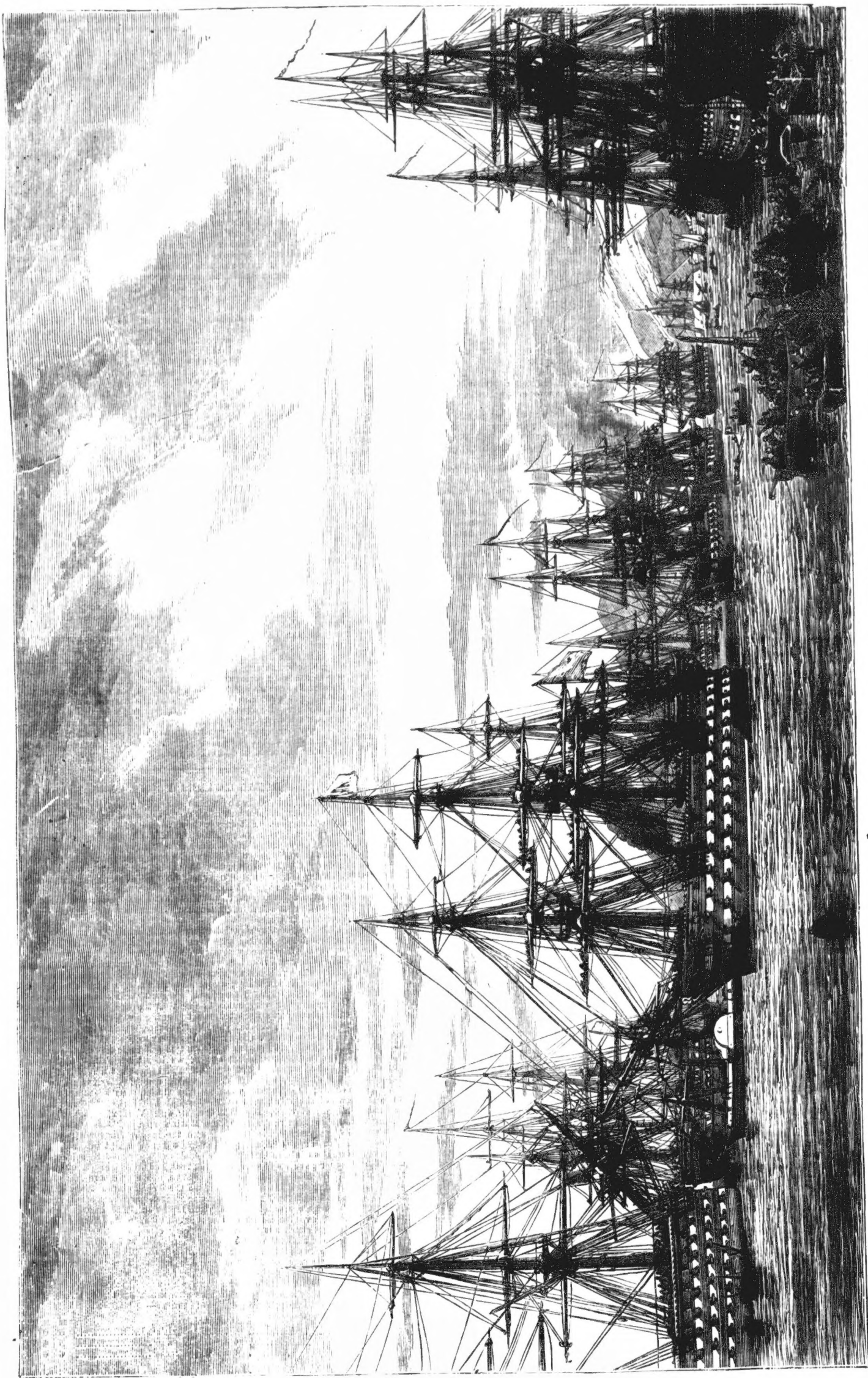
DREADFUL WIFE MURDER.

SMITH'S BRIDGE, a cluster of houses 2½ miles from Rochdale, and abutting on Hollingworth Lake, was yesterday morning the scene of a dreadful wife murder by a man named James Kelly, well known in many parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire as a concertina player. Kelly was for a long time a total abstainer, and was almost invariably retained to play at local temperance gatherings, where he was an immense favourite; but some months since he broke the pledge, and has since been excessively dissipated, quite neglecting his profession. In consequence of this there were frequent bickerings between him and his wife, and the neighbours became so accustomed to their differences that when a violent quarrel was heard between them on Saturday night—Kelly having been drinking all the week—no notice was taken of it. About three o'clock yesterday morning, Kelly was seized with delirium tremens, and his wife, afraid he was going to die, went out for help. He became quiet, however, in a short time, and nothing further was heard or seen till about five o'clock, when he was observed by a neighbour to leave the house, go and wash his hands in a well, dry them by rubbing them up and down in his pockets, and set off towards Smith's Bridge. Thinking this curious, the neighbour went towards Kelly's house, and the door being opened, entered, when the first object that presented itself was Mrs. Kelly, lying in her nightclothes on the floor, covered with blood, and dead. A large carving-knife lay on her chest, the windpipe was completely severed, and there were awful gashes on different parts of her head and arms. Kelly was found about ten o'clock in a pigstye near Hamer Bottoms, in a half-drunken state, and was taken to Rochdale, at the county police-station. He was violent and wild at intervals for some hours, as if suffering from delirium tremens, and it occasionally needed three men to hold him. The murdered woman was a daughter of a Mr. Ryder, formerly a schoolmaster at Hollingworth, and she herself kept a school at Belfield, near Rochdale.—*Manchester Courier.*

THE Bishop of Salisbury has just instituted the Rev. William Mayo, M.A., chaplain of St. Nicholas Hospital, Salisbury, and of the County Prison, Fisherton, to the rectory of Folke, Dorset, worth £300 per annum and residence, population, 332, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Alford. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

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THE RETURN OF THE EMPEROR FROM ALGERIA.
The Emperor of the French arrived at Toulon, from Algeria, on Friday last, at four o'clock in the morning. He was well received during the day, and, among other visits, he inspected the ironclad Taurin, which was to be launched the following day. His Majesty left the same evening, and arrived in Paris Saturday evening at five o'clock. A large crowd assembled to receive him, and he was cordially welcomed. His face has been tanned to a deep bronze colour, he has got rather stout, and seems in robust health. The

Empress was in the carriage, and the little Prince occupied the front seat. Several carriage loads of aides-de-camp, generals, and so forth, followed.

The Government offices and the theatres, and a good many houses in the Rue de Rivoli, were decked out with flags, and there were also some illuminations.

The proceeds of the sale of the late Duke de Morny's snuff-boxes the other day was £2,000. (£2,044)

THE EMPERORS RETURN TO TOULON.

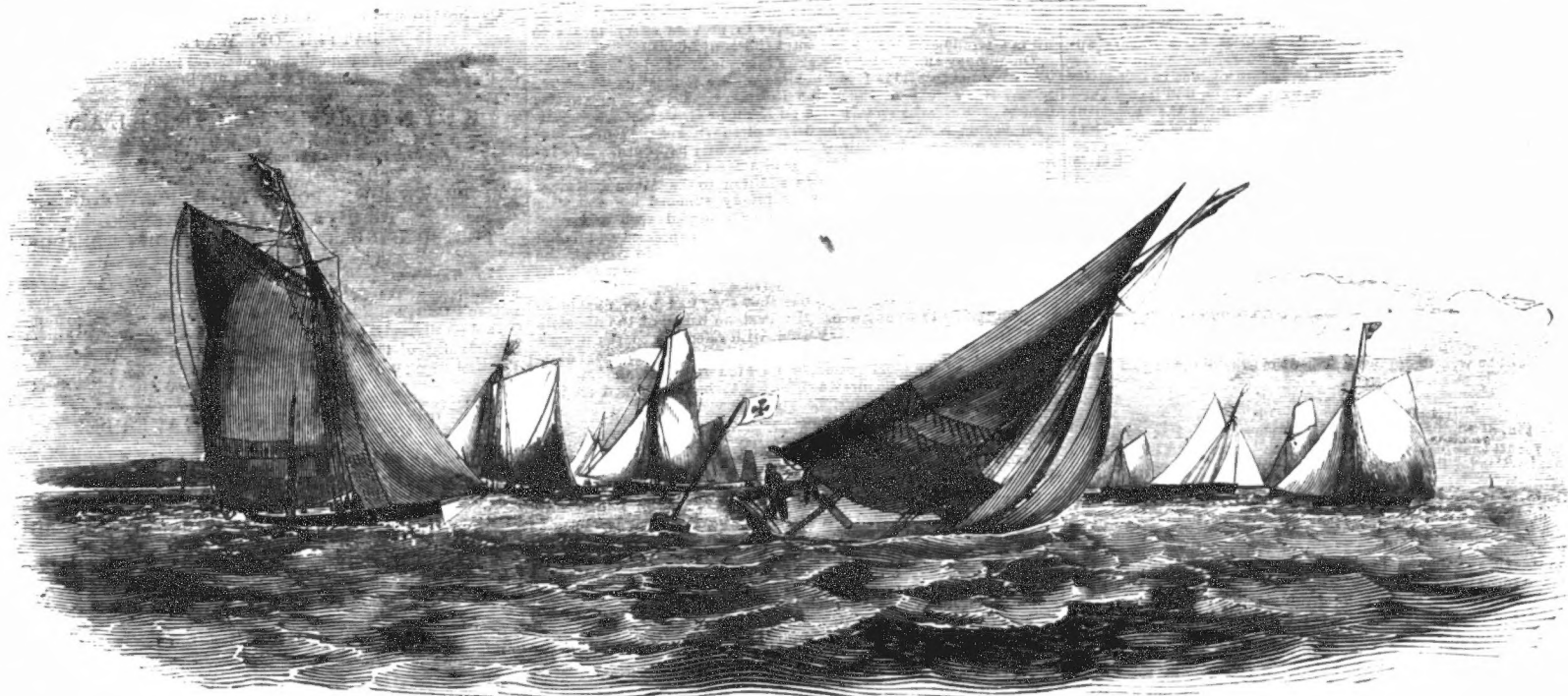
FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

A most frightful accident took place at B-dnal, a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway. A large excursion train consisting of thirty-two carriages drawn by two powerful engines proceeding from Liverpool to Birmingham was proceeding at great speed, and both engines dashed off the line, proceeding in opposite directions. From 800 to 900 persons were in the train, and the shrieks, cries, and groans of the poor creatures were most heart-

rending. The engines and a great portion of the carriages were smashed to atoms.

A parliamentary reporter who was a passenger by the train to which this terrible accident occurred, has furnished the following statement:—

"I will venture, as an eyewitness, to give you some faint description of the dreadful accident on the Great Western Railway, at B-dnal, on Wednesday. The excursion train left Bickenhead at about twenty-five minutes before the appointed time for starting. After arriving at Chester there was another delay of half an hour,

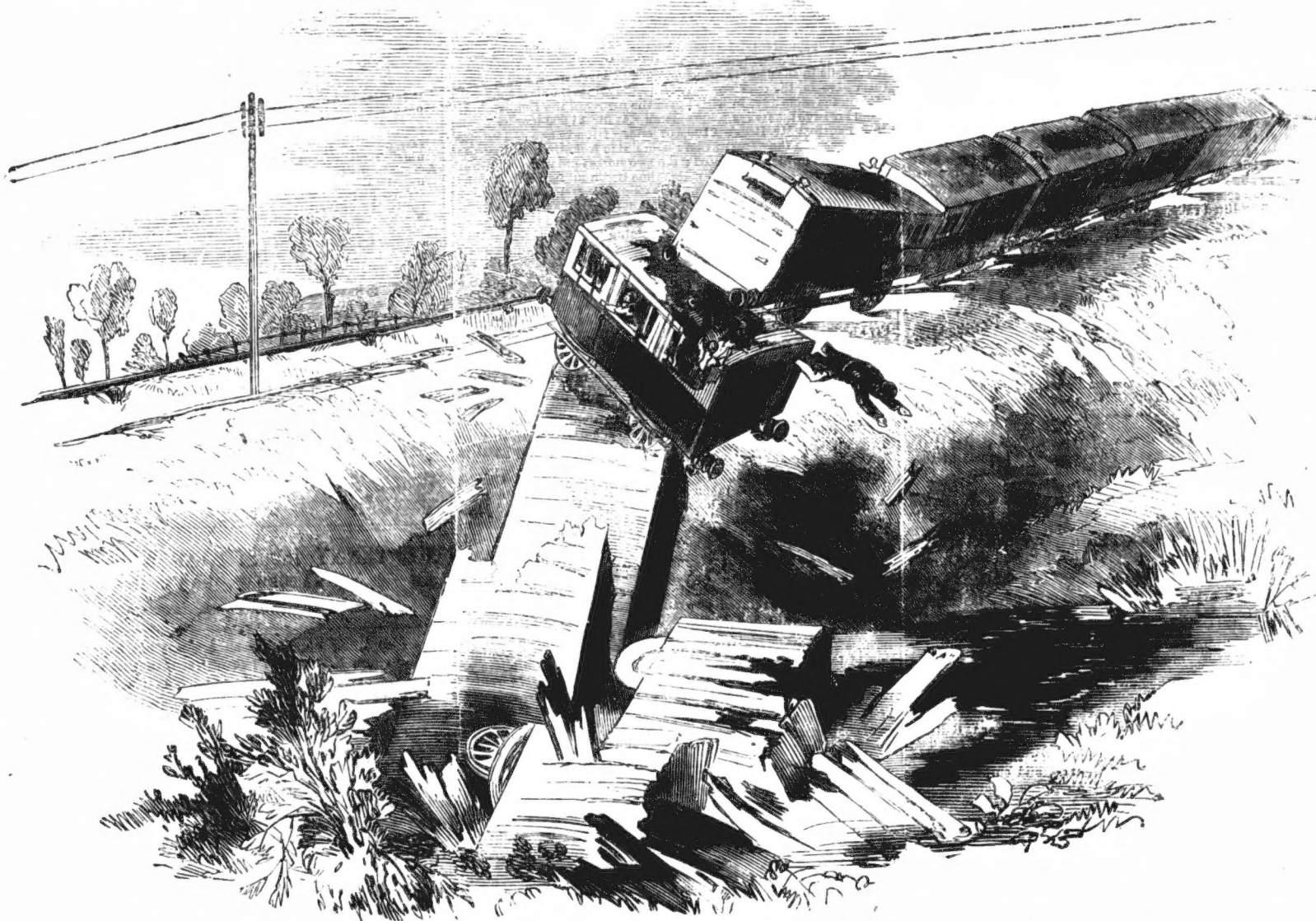


ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—THE OCEAN RACE. (See page 3.)

and the train was therefore, about an hour late when leaving this station. The train consisted of thirty-five carriages propelled by two engines, and every compartment was as full as it could be comfortably packed up with passengers. Between Chester and the other stations upwards it was evident the engine-drivers were endeavouring to make up by extra speed for some of the lost time. After passing Gobowen Station the rapidity of the train's progress was a matter of remark among the passengers, forced as it was upon their attention by the clouds of dust that were thrown up on each side of the carriages. For a considerable distance before reaching the point where the accident took place men had been engaged in raising the rails and sleepers, and the line was consequently in a somewhat unsettled condition, the ballast having been removed from about the sleepers. Over this part of the line it was the duty of the driver to proceed slowly, but the speed was not the least slackened, and the passengers soon had warning of the coming catastrophe. There was a violent oscillation, during which the passengers were unable to keep their seats, and this was shortly afterwards followed by the bumping of the wheels of more than one half the train upon the sleepers, the latter part never having got off the line. The scene

which followed will never be forgotten by those who had the misfortune to witness it. The engines got off the line and parted company, the one rushing to the right and the other to the left, and in a moment the work of destruction was complete. Not less than nine or ten souls were instantly crushed out of their mortal tenements, and four or five more received such injuries that they survived but a short period. Numerous, however, as were the deaths, it was a matter of surprise to all who witnessed the wreck that many more were not killed. On the left there lay, first, the engine, which had run some short distance down a siding, torn up the rails and twisted them, plunged into the field adjoining, and then capsized. Farther along lay the tender on its side. Farther along still, towards the front of the train, but a way from the main line, lay a first-class carriage, a complete wreck, with several persons underneath it, some evidently not dead. On the right of the train, the side on which the doors were locked (in the latter part of the train the doors were locked on both sides, and the passengers were obliged to get out at the windows), the other engine lay embedded in a ditch, and immediately behind it there were the splintered remains of a first-class carriage, the pieces piled upon each other as if broken up for firewood. Close beside this again, lying on the

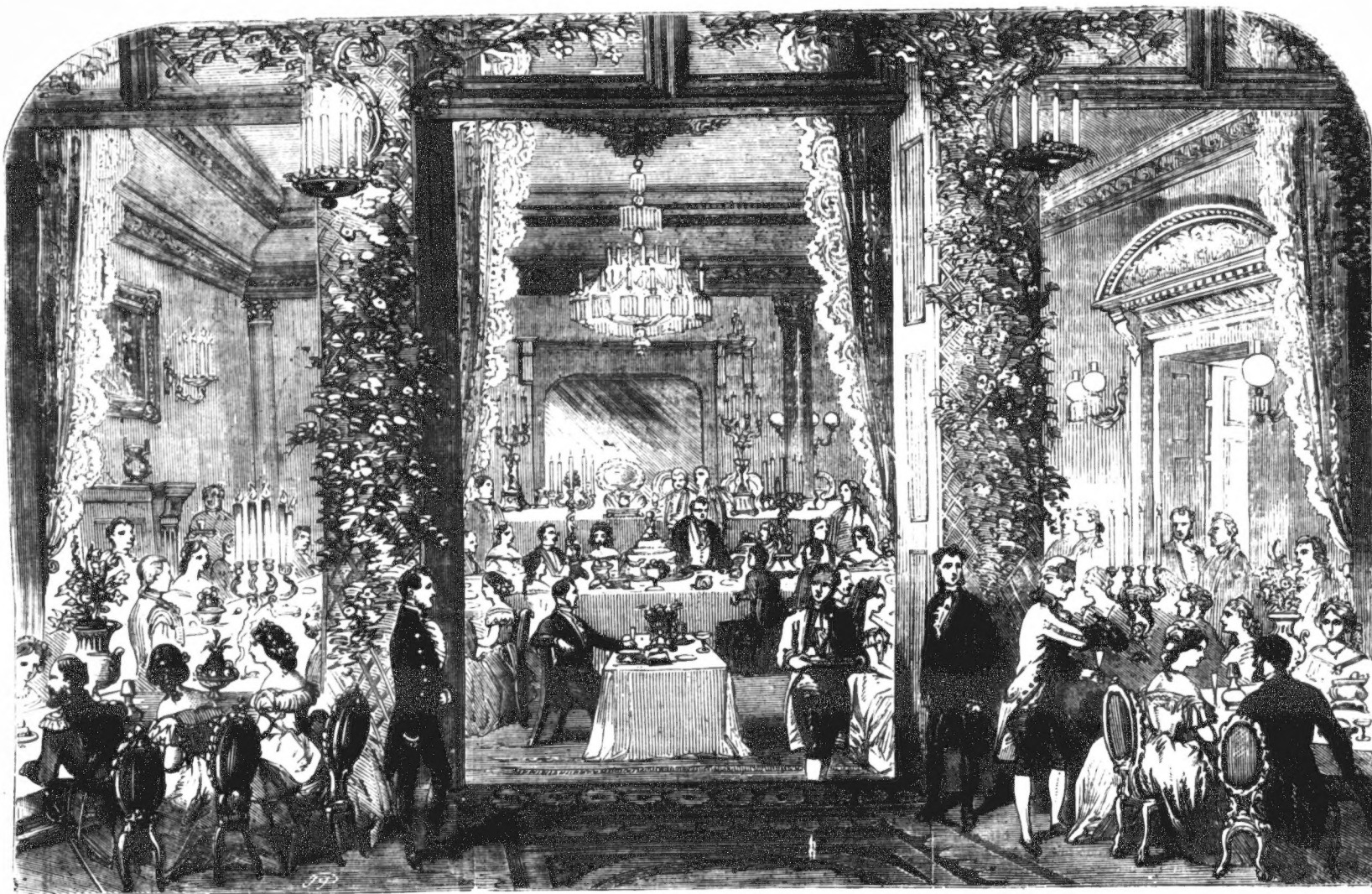
down line, was another first-class carriage, which had been thrown off its wheels and turned over on its side. How many of the passengers escaped here with their lives is a miracle. Several bodies were extricated with great difficulty from beneath the wreck of the first carriage. The other carriages were obliquely, if not all, second and third class, and remained in a line. The first was raised in front by the wheel of some other carriage, and it was left like a house without a front with all the doors, windows, and boarding torn away in the front and on the left side. The first seat was carried away, but the others remained. Yet many escaped entirely unhurt out of this carriage. Beneath it, however, and under the one adjoining, there was a heartrending spectacle. A child, apparently three or four years old, lay on its face covered with mud, with the exception of its legs and hips, which were naked; at its feet lay its mother, and at her side a man with his head completely severed from his body. Another woman and a little girl about ten years old lay dead on the left of the line terribly blackened and disfigured, and all around were faces streaming with blood; some had broken arms, others broken legs, and many still more seriously injured were gathered up and conveyed on stretchers made of the doors of the broken carriages



THE FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT REDNAL.

By an appalling coincidence an accident has happened on the South-Eastern Railway not less fearful than that at Rednal, and arising from precisely the same cause. The tidal train from Dover ran off the line, some of the carriages were precipitated down an embankment into a sheet of water, and several persons were killed on the spot, while others were injured. The accident at Rednal loses none of its features of horror or of culpability as the facts respecting it become better known. Besides those who were instantaneously killed, others have since sunk under their injuries, and there is too much reason to fear that more names may yet have to be added to the list of deaths. The wounded, moreover, are as numerous in proportion to the deaths as they are on a battlefield. A battle, indeed, is far from affording an exaggerated illustration of such a disaster. The number of persons in the train seems to have been between 800 and 900, and the number of the killed and injured is certainly not less than fifty. If in a battle an army of 50,000 men were to suffer in a like proportion, the number of

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A GOOD HAT.—A hat is the index to the character and condition of the wearer, a proof of taste and sense—in fact, a good hat shows that a man has a proper respect for the prevailing fashion of the age, and improvement in the customs of civilised society. WALKER'S polished half-guineas hats are unequalled in quality and style; the shapes being in every variety, are suitable to all comers. To improve the memory it would be well to repeat frequently that WALKER'S Hat Manufactory is No. 49, Crawford-street (corner of Seymour-place), Marylebone.—(Advertisement.)

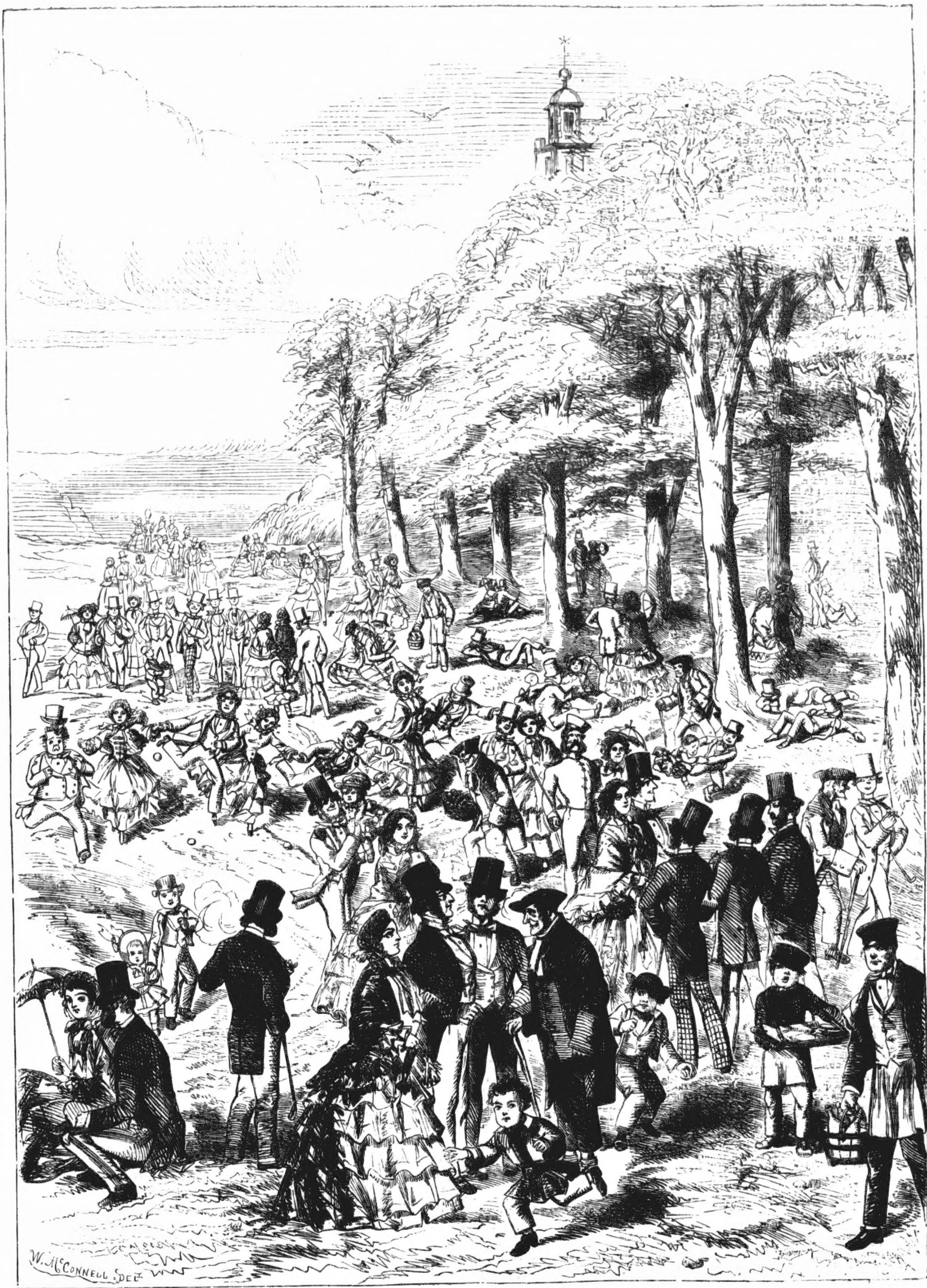


THE ROTHSCHILDS' MARRIAGE.—THE DANQUET. (See page 1.)



THE ROTHSCHILDS' MARRIAGE.—PRESENTS TO THE BRIDE. (See page 1.)





WHIT-MONDAY IN GREENWICH PARK. (See page 7.)

Law and Polic

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POLICE COURTS.
BOW STREET.

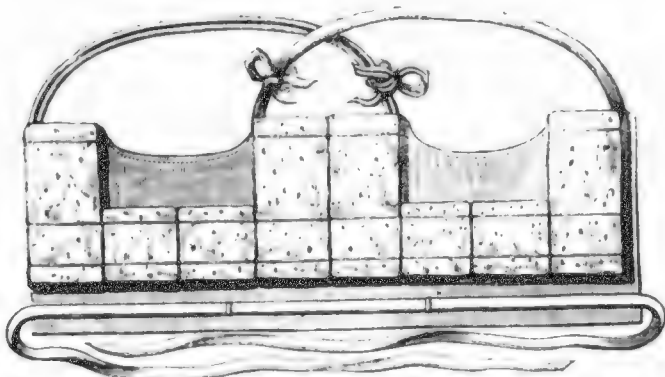
MARLBOROUGH STREET.
CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—William West, East-street, painter, was charged with stealing an antique jewelled vinaigrette, the property of Colonel Caroline Baldwin, in the service of Mr. Swindal, Tottenham-quart-road, said on the previous afternoon the prisoner showed her a vinaigrette, which he said he had picked up in Portman-square. He asked her to take it, and she said that she was uncertain whether it was gold or silver. She then asked him to take it, and he said that he was suspicious, and she sent to the police-station, where she stated how she had become possessed of the article. Caroline Goldsworthy, lady's

A DANGEROUS DOG—Joseph Hawkins, a canker, of Alfred-street, Millwall, Poplar, appeared before Mr. Partridge to answer a summons issued by the Metropolitan Police for suffering an unmuzzled ferocious dog to be at large, but he had incurred a penalty of 40s. Mr. Stoddart, so-called, a constable, Timothy Sullivan, a lad employed as a trimmer at Mare's clothing yard, said on the previous Tuesday afternoon, between the hours of four and five o'clock, he was in Alfred-street, Millwall. A Mr. Wells was behind him and a Mr. Orchard before him. A brown dog, eighteen inches high, came out of the defendant's house unmuzzled, and bit Mr. Orchard on the thigh, and then bit witness on his left leg. Blood ran from the wound, and his trousers were torn. He went to Mr. Young, a surgeon, who gave him medicine and cankerized the wound. The boy, at the request of the magistrate, exhibited the wound on his leg, and said he had suffered pain from the bite all the week. The dog was said to have bitten several persons in the street. Witness said that on the next Wednesday morning, and represented to him that he had been bitten by his dog. The defendant said he was very sorry, and that he would keep the dog tied up. At the following morning it was out in the streets again. The defendant asked him for a compensation on the night when he was bitten.

BASE INGRATITUDE.—Ellen Matray, a healthy-looking and well-dressed young woman, was charged with robbing her late master, Mr. Barret, an umbrella maker, of his store, at Newington Butts, of a variety of property. Mrs. Matray said that in February last she took the prisoner as servant from Lambeth Workhouse, when she received a good character with her from the matron, but she had not been more than a fortnight in her situation when she absconded from the house in a mysterious manner. On missing her from the house, she (Mrs. Barret) examined her drawers and boxes and found that they had been stripped of a quantity of valuable property, consisting of hose and table linen, dresses, &c., and the prisoner at that moment was wearing one of the gresses. The prisoner in reply to this charge said she has been induced to leave her place by a girl named Geary, who had been a companion of hers in the workhouse, and who told her on coming away to carry as much of the property as she could lay hands on to go with her. She did so, and on meeting Geary that person laid hold of the property and carried it away. The magistrate was here informed that Geary, the person mentioned, was now a prisoner at Horsemanter-lane gaol and awaiting her trial on a charge of robbing the assistant matron at the workhouse of a gold watch and other valuable property. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the offence and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.



LIFE BELT, FRONT.



LIFE BELT, WITH SHOULDER STRINGS TIED AS WORN.



LIFE BELT, BACK.

LIFE-BELTS FOR SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

The committee of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution have for several years been painfully impressed by the fact that, notwithstanding all the efforts made to rescue shipwrecked seamen by means of the numerous lifeboats and rocket and mortar establishments, which now happily surround our coasts, there are yet large numbers of sailors, amounting to several hundreds annually, who miserably perish on our shores.

After a full consideration of the subject, and taking for their data the results of accidents to lifeboats, the crews of which have been provided with efficient life belts, and of others which have not been so, the committee have come to the conclusion that a large number of the unfortunate men who are thus every year lost to their friends and their country might be saved if they were invariably supplied with really efficient life-belts. With a view to bring about so desirable an end the committee of the National Lifeboat Institution have in the first place caused to be prepared an efficient cork life-belt, of so simple and inexpensive a character, that its costliness, at all events, should be no barrier to its universal supply to our merchant seamen; secondly, they have decided to make an appeal to the owners of all merchant vessels, but especially those in the home and coasting trade, on behalf of the seamen who work their craft, and whose lives are risked in their service, and to implore them to provide their servants with this important means of safety; thirdly, the committee have determined to undertake, at least for a time, the supply of life-belts of the description above referred to at cost price, with a view to bring about their general use on board our merchant ships. It is proposed to supply these belts in chests, containing the requisite number for every size of vessel, through the custom-houses and shipping-offices at the principal ports and to which sample chests will be at once forwarded. The cost of each belt will be 4s., and the average cost of the chest (which contain them will be 10s.). A popular writer lately commenced a tale by asking the question, "Is a man's life worth 10s. 6d.?" In now appealing to the owners of ships and employers of seamen, the committee would ask the question, "Is a man's life worth 4s.?" At least any shipowner should, without reference to amount of cost, think that it is not his duty to provide his men with such a means of safety. It is suggested that whilst he should provide in the first instance the chest of belts as part of the ship's furniture, he should require his master and crew to pay 6d. each man annually, or 1d. each on short voyages, in consideration of being thus provided for, which amount would be a good interest on the sum thus invested, and it is thought that it would rarely happen that man would de-

cline to insure their lives at so trifling a cost. It had first occurred to the committee that the Lifeboat Institution might undertake the gratuitous supply of life-belts to the crews of merchant vessels, but on further consideration the magnitude of the undertaking appeared so great as to be likely to interfere with the present ample sphere of its operations on the coasts of the United Kingdom. It is hoped, however, that those immediately interested in the movement—namely, the owners of ships and fishing-vessels, and the crews themselves—will so readily undertake its direction that there will be no need for the more direct action of the society.

We will now proceed to give a description, accompanied with drawings of this important adjunct to the shipwrecked sailor.

The life-belts should be kept in the chest, which should be stowed and lashed on the upper deck, each belt with the upper or shoulder strings ready tied in a half bow, so that it can be put quickly on over the head without untying, the head being put through the central opening (1), and the arms through the side openings (2). The lower or waist strings are then brought round from behind, and tied in front. The shoulder strings, it will be observed, cross behind like trouser-braces. They should be drawn tightly over the shoulders, so as to keep the belt close up under the arms, and being tied close to the breast cords in front, they can be readily pulled up tighter and retied at pleasure. They will not interfere with the free use of the arms either in rowing or swimming. The belts to be occasionally examined and exposed to the air in dry weather, and the crew to be shown the manner of putting them on.

Sample chests of two sizes may be seen at some of the principal custom houses, shipping offices, and sailors' homes of the United Kingdom.

The smaller chests contain six belts; the largest ones twelve. The cost of these belts is 4s. each when bought in chests; and that of single belts, 5s.

The belts are of two sizes, and are distinguished by the colour of the shoulder strings.

The prices of the chests and belts are as follows:—Containing six belts, £1 19s.; eight ditto, £2 9s.; ten ditto, £2 19s.; twelve ditto, £3 9s.

Applications to be supplied with chests of life-belts to be made to the institution, through the collectors of customs, shipping masters, and superintendents of sailors' homes at the several ports to which the vessels belong, or from which they sail; the honorary secretaries of the branches of the institution; or direct to the wholesale manufacturer, Mr. Joseph Birt, 4, Dock-street, London Docks, London, E.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Dr Buisson, says the *Salut Public* of Lyons, claims to have discovered a remedy for this terrible disease, and to have applied it with complete success in many cases. In attending a female patient in the last stage of canine rabies, the doctor imprudently wiped his hands with a handkerchief impregnated with her saliva. There happened to be a slight abrasion on the index finger of the left hand, and, confident in his own curative system, the doctor merely washed the part with water. However, he was fully aware of the imprudence he had committed, and gives the following account of the matter afterwards:—"Believing that the malady would not declare itself until the fortieth day, having numerous patients to visit, I put off from day to day the application of my remedy—that is to say, vapour baths. The ninth day, being in my cabinet, I felt all at once a pain in the throat and a still greater one in the eyes. My body seemed so light that I felt as if I could jump to a prodigious height, or that if I threw myself out of a window I could sustain myself in the air. My hair was so sensitive that I appeared able to count each separately without looking at it. Saliva kept continually forming in the mouth. Any movement of air inflicted great pain on me, and I was obliged to avoid the sight of brilliant objects; I had a continual desire to run and bite, not human beings, but animals, and all that was near me. I drank with difficulty, and I remarked that the sight of water distressed me more than the pain in the throat. I believe that by shutting the eyes any one suffering under hydrophobia can always drink. The fits came on every five minutes, and I then felt the pain start from the index finger, and run up the nerves to the shoulder. In this state, thinking that my course was preservative, and not curative, I took a vapour bath, not with the intention of cure, but of suffocating myself. When the bath was at a heat of 52 deg. centigrade (93 deg. 3 min. 5 sec. Fahrenheit), all the symptoms disappeared, as if by magic, and since then I have never felt anything more of them. I have attended more than eighty persons bitten by mad animals, and I have not lost a single case." When a person has been bitten by a mad dog, he must for seven successive days take a vapour bath *à la Russe*, as it is called, of 57 to 63 deg. This is the preventive remedy. When the disease is declared, it only requires one vapour bath, rapidly increased to 87 deg. centigrade, then slowly to 63 deg.; the patient must strictly confine himself to his chamber until the cure is complete. Dr Buisson mentions several cases in which he has effected cures, under circumstances in which other remedies have entirely failed.

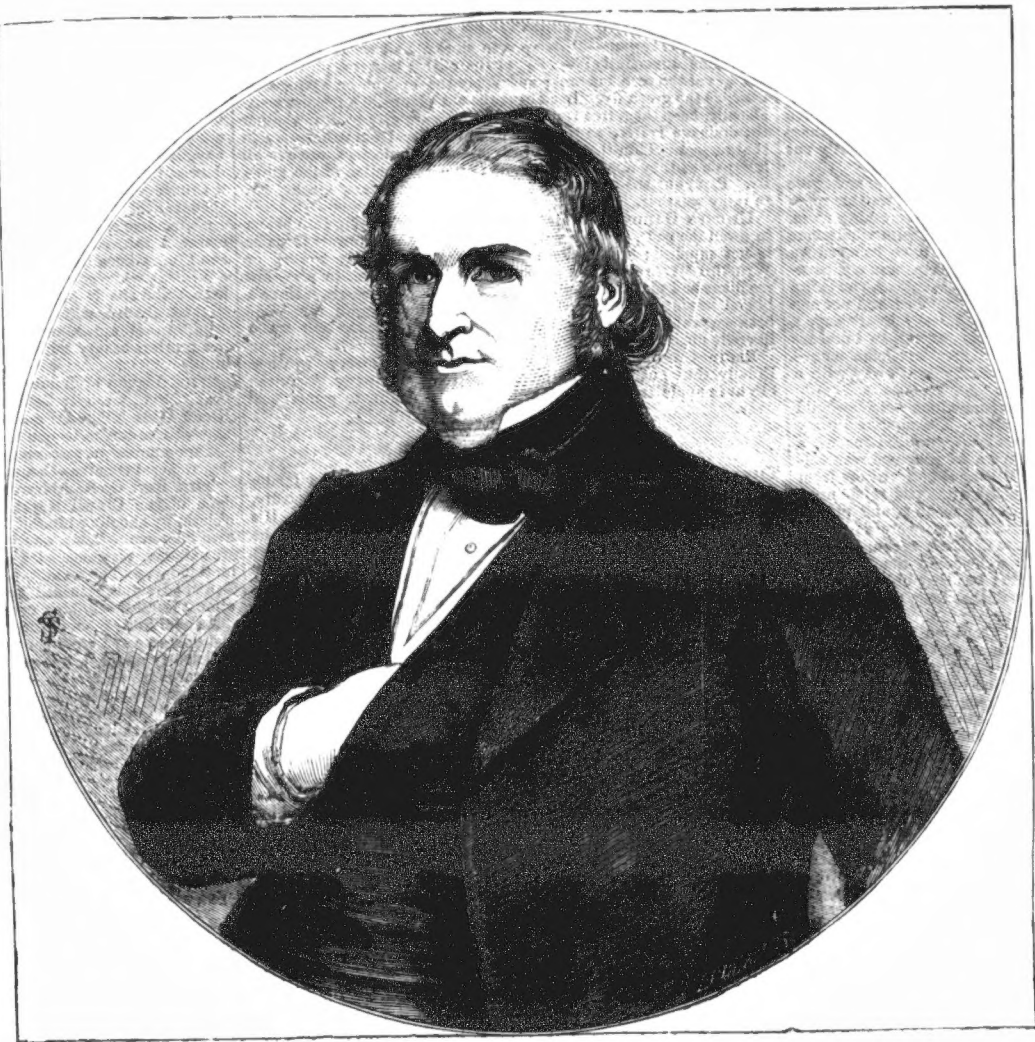


LIFE BOAT.

THE LATE SIR JOSEPH PAXTON, M.P.

THE announcement of Sir Joseph Paxton's death will be received throughout the country with the sore regret. He rose, gardener ranks to be the founder of a new style of architecture, and a man style, who devoted it to objects in the highest and noblest sense popular. Paxton's great good fortune threw him among persons and engaged him upon objects which made his case from the commencement exceptional in this respect. Though humbly born, he was still a young man, and in the employ of the Royal Horticultural Society, when he attracted the attention of the late Duke of Devonshire; and it is a striking example of the opportunities which men of rank possess of winning reputation that the house of Cavendish should have had a sensible addition made to its lustre by the judicious selection of a gardener. Under the skill of Paxton the wild Derbyshire region in which Chatsworth stands became the wonderful place which drew visitors from far and near, and set the example of that princely development of grounds and pleasures which now marks the country homes of the great English families. Its fountains and Italian terraces; its rich woods laid out with such marvellous care; its hothouses, where the Victoria Regia was first compelled to blossom; and the great conservatory, which was the precursor of the crystal palaces in Hyde-park and at Sydenham—all are now become familiar objects of admiration.

When the scheme of the first great Exhibition threatened to fall through for want of a suitable building, this was the man who stepped forward to solve the difficulty. The architects and the engineers had brought matters to a dead lock, and a great national fiasco, the most humiliating thing that could happen to a practical people like ours, seemed imminent. Then Paxton came with his simple but comprehensive design, and all difficulty vanished. The genial gardener was so clearly and unmistakably right in what he proposed, and he had so many



THE LATE SIR JOSEPH PAXTON, M.P.

backers in every direction, that, as if Prospero's wand had waved, opposition vanished. The fairy structure was erected, and, as all the world well remembers, the greatest triumph of the great Exhibition was loudly proclaimed to be the building. So strongly was this felt at the time that a vigorous effort was made to retain it permanently where it stood, and in this Paxton, now Sir Joseph Paxton, strenuously joined. But the effort failed. The House of Commons would have the park restored to its previous state, and there can be no doubt now that the house decided wisely. The old Crystal Palace, removed to the first slope of the Surrey hills, and reconstructed there amidst terraces and fountains and a landscape of surpassing beauty and extent, is a thing by itself in the whole world. It has cost a million and a half of money, but bit by bit its self-supporting character becomes more firmly established. The railways are every day making it more and more accessible to the huge population of London. Music is getting reconciled to a glass and from home there, and all this has been done with the money of the people, for their own instruction and recreation, mainly by Paxton. He had many fellow workers, and he was not the man to deny any of them their share, but he was the foremost among them, and we best show our estimate of his performance when we take foreigners there to see and wonder. This was Paxton's "magnum opus," and will now be his monument. He built several great country houses; he was a director of the Midland Railway, and engaged in other commercial and industrial undertakings. During the Crimean war he organized a navy corps, which did excellent service in road-making and other work for the army. He was also a member of parliament, having represented Coventry, as a Liberal, since 1854.

Sir Joseph died at his house, close to the Crystal Palace. He had been very ill there for some months past, but his end came suddenly at last. He was not more than sixty-two years of age, and was a native of Bedfordshire.

Literature.

SHIPWRECKED AMONG CANNIBALS.

In the year 1842, the brig *Adelphi*, from New Orleans to Cartagena, was wrecked on the coast of New Granada, and the following is the brief account of the sufferings and hair-breadth escapes of Mr. Henry Almont, who, as a passenger, was one of the unfortunate souls aboard of her at the time of the disaster:—

"When it was ascertained to a certainty that the vessel could not be saved (he goes on to say), we all took to the boats and made for the shore. Some provisions, fire-arms, and a few necessary articles, were put into each boat, and that in which I ventured contained the captain, first mate, and six more of the crew. We were so fortunate, or unfortunate (I hardly know which to call it) as to be dashed upon some rocks on the shore, to which seven of us succeeded in clinging; but two of our party were drowned, and we lost our boat and all the articles in it. Of the other boats we never saw or heard anything after they left the vessel, and it is probable they never reached land at all, but swamped in the raging surf, and carried down to a watery grave every human being they contained."

"We were now, the few of us that were left alive, in a wretched plight indeed. Night was upon us, a fierce storm was raging, and we were on a strange coast, without a mouthful of food, and only three knives and three pistols to defend ourselves against man or beast. The region might be uninhabited by man—and this was our most cheering hope, even at the risk of starvation—for if otherwise, we feared we had fallen among a race of savage cannibals, the very thought of which made every man shudder."

"We went back to some little distance from the beach, into a thick wood, where we passed the night in a very miserable manner. At daylight the storm began to abate, and we proceeded to make some explorations, and endeavored to ascertain what we had to hope and fear. A steep, rocky, woody hill led up from the beach; and clambering to the top of this, we looked off upon a dreary scene. All was woods, as far as we could see, with no sign of a settlement, habitation, or human being. This was better than finding ourselves among savages; and provided we could get food enough to sustain life, we could keep along the coast, and eventually reach some civilized settlement."

"There are roots and berries, at least," remarked the captain, with a hopeful air; "and perhaps we may occasionally get near enough to some beast to bring it down with our pistols, in which case we shall fare quite sumptuously. So, courage, lads—courage! Keep up stout hearts, and never say die!"

"Before setting off on what might prove a long, fatiguing, perilous journey, it was proposed that we should return to the beach and see if anything of value had washed ashore from the wreck."

"With wild shouts of joy we greeted the discovery of a barrel of sea-biscuits and another of salt meat, which were thumping among the rocks, not more than a hundred yards from the land; but though so near us, they were as completely beyond our reach as if a mile away—for no human being could live in the surf, and we had neither boat nor raft, nor any means of reaching them; and so, like the thirsty travellers of the desert, who dream of bubbling springs and running streams which constantly elude their fever-burning lips, we remained in a wretched state of tantalization for more than an hour, when both barrels went to pieces before our eyes, and the briny waters in a moment swallowed up what would have given us comparative happiness for days. It now seemed as if heaven had deserted us—that what we had just witnessed was

an augury of our doom—and the transition from hope to despair was so sudden and overwhelming that we all threw ourselves down and cried like so many children."

"Come, come, lads," said our noble captain, who was the first to recover his equanimity, "this will never do, to sit here, and make women of ourselves! And, after all, we have really lost nothing—for what we have seen destroyed we did not possess, and we are quite as well off now as we were before. So, come on, lads! cheer up! and let us leave a scene that will always give us more pain than pleasure."

"At this we all got up and set off with heavy hearts. Keeping the sea in view to our right, we pushed on through the woods, up hill and down, and across creeks and streams, till long past the mid-day hour, when some of the party began to complain of hunger and fatigue. Then we stopped to rest ourselves and see if we could find anything to eat. We had on our journey noticed some peculiar red berries, that had a tempting look, and which were now growing about us in considerable profusion; and having observed a gay-plumaged bird pick off and devour some of these, I ventured to try a few myself, at the same time cautioning the others not to eat many before ascertaining whether or not it could be done with safety. These berries had a sweetish and rather pleasant taste, and our hunger was by this time so keen that it required a determined will to exercise a proper self-denial."

"Four of our party, unfortunately, would give no heed to anything but their craving desires, and recklessly ate their fill in spite of all that the three of us could do or say. But they paid dearly for their rashness. During the following night they were all seized with something like cholera, and the next morning two of them died, and the others remained in such a weak, prostrated state, that we were obliged to defer our journey for twenty-four hours; and all we had to eat in this time were the same kind of berries that had proved fatal to our companions."

"With our knives and hands we scooped out a grave for the dead, and laid the poor fellows in it—the living, in view of what might be before us, almost envying them their eternal rest. In a tremulous voice the captain repeated from memory the burial service, and with sad hearts, and in the most solemn manner, we covered them for ever from our sight."

"Our number was now reduced to five, two of these still weak and sick, and the rest of us in a pitiable condition. We now resumed our perilous journey, two of our party being constantly required to support the sick, who were not able to walk alone. In this manner we made about five miles that day, through thick woods and over a very rough country, and by night we were all ready to give up in despair."

"We had now been three nights and three days without any food, except the berries I have mentioned, which the prudent of our party had only eaten sparingly, and which the others could no longer eat at all, every attempt resulting in nausea and vomiting. We believed the sick men would die, and we had little hope of surviving them more than a few days at the farthest. When I lay down upon the bare earth that night, to obtain what rest I could for my body and mind, it was with a sincere prayer that I might never wake again in this world, so utterly dejected and despairing did I feel."

"It is not for us, however, to fix the time of our departure from this world of trouble. Our wishes alone neither prolong nor shorten life. I was reserved for trials to which those I had gone through were as sunny hours."

"The next day, the fourth after our shipwreck, the best of us were barely able to continue our journey; and when it is considered that we had to support our sick companions over a rough, hilly country, it will be anticipated that our progress was slow

indeed. Long before night we all gave out, and threw ourselves down on the earth in utter despair."

"While we lay there, thinking it quite probable we should never get much further, we were suddenly cheered and roused into action by the rushing past us, almost over us, of a herd of frightened peccaries, an animal about three feet long, and in some respects resembling the hog. The captain, mate, and myself started up and discharged our pistols into the midst of them, and were so fortunate as to kill one and wound another, which we succeeded in despatching before it had gone two hundred yards further. Here, unexpectedly, was a present supply of meat; and with loud cries of joy we embraced each other and shed tears, and I have reason to believe the least religious of our number thanked God for the timely relief."

"If we had possessed anything in the shape of a kettle we should now have proceeded to make soup, and partake even lightly of that at first; but as we had no vessel of any kind, we cooked the entrails, and ate very sparingly of them to begin with, the captain having heard this was the next best thing to do in like cases. It was very hard to resist our ravenous desires after we had got the first smell and taste of food; but we did control ourselves in a proper manner, and increased the quantity at regular intervals, by slow degrees, till at last we were enabled to satisfy our appetites without injury. I shall never forget that one meal. Until that time I never supposed it possible to derive so much pleasure from the simple matter of eating."

"By the time we had finished our repast night was upon us; and, though feeling greatly strengthened and refreshed, we resolved to camp where we were, get a good rest, and set forward the next morning at the first blush of light."

"With the food we have on hand," remarked the captain, in a cheerful tone, "we are good for another week at least, and before that time I think we ought to reach some civilized settlement."

"Alas! we were nearer our doom then than ever! our worst afflictions were about to fall upon us."

"The next morning, at the first streak of day, just as we had started up and collected together, in more cheerful spirits than we had felt since our first great misfortune, we were startled by a series of the most diabolical yells, which came from every side of us, proving that we were completely surrounded by the enemies we most feared. Though taken wholly by surprise, we did not act in an unbecoming manner; but each one taking to his tree drew his pistol or knife, and prepared himself to sell his life as dearly as possible."

"One of the Indians now called out to us in imperfect Spanish, which most of us understood, and assured us that, if we would peacefully surrender, we should be well treated, but otherwise we need not hope for any mercy; adding that they numbered ten to our one, and that we were completely in their power. We consulted together, and came to the conclusion that our only chance of saving our lives was in yielding ourselves prisoners at once, which we accordingly did."

"The Indians now came crowding around us, to the number of more than fifty, and proceeded to take from us our arms, and then by degrees every article they fancied, even to our clothes, so that in a short time we were not only powerless in their hands but nearly naked. They informed us that their village was not far off, that they had heard our shots of the preceding evening, and that they had surrounded us about dark, but had deferred their attack till morning in order that none of us might escape."

"They marched us in triumph into their village, which consisted of some twenty huts, standing on a cleared level, close to the sea shore, about half a mile from our place of capture, and on the direct route of our journey. There was great rejoicing at our appearance;

and old men, women and children, came crowding around us, but seemed a good deal disappointed at finding us in so emaciated a condition. They felt our limbs and bodies in a way to alarm us fearfully—for everything indicated they were examining us with a view to killing, cooking, and eating us; and the idea was horrible beyond all others.

"After we had been paraded through the village, and everybody had seen and examined us, we were conducted into a log building, which had neither window nor chimney, and only one door, and each was secured by stout twisted thongs to a post, of which there were a dozen around, and a little out from the walls, evidently put there for just this use.

"Here we were confined for a long, dreary month, and were treated much as cattle when being fattened for killing. Our ropes permitted us to stand up or lie down, but scarcely anything more. No abuse was offered us, and we were supplied with wholesome food, and as much as we could eat. If we could have believed we were being kept thus for ransom, we might have been comparatively happy; but the idea that we were among cannibals, and being fattened for a savage feast, made us perfectly wretched, and not one of us but wished he had perished with the vessel. Every day, a horrid old hump-backed Indian, with bloodshot eyes, an immense mouth, and long, scraggy teeth—a sort of great-medicine man—came in to see us and feel of us, and generally went away with a grunt of satisfaction.

"At last one morning we heard a great commotion outside—wild singing, shouting, and beating of tom-toms—and soon after a party of five appeared, and led us out to five stakes prepared for us, a little below the village, and around which a large crowd was collected, several of whom seemed to be distinguished visitors from another tribe. Our appearance was greeted with wild rejoicings; and several came crowding around—feeling, punching, and pinching us—and saying to us in Spanish, that now we were fit to eat indeed. We told them we were great men in our own country, and that if they would keep us till some vessel should touch on the coast, we would pay them a large ransom; but they only jeered at the idea, said they were too hungry to wait that long, and we saw that our doom was sealed.

"The five stakes were placed in a row, about ten or twelve feet apart, with faggots around each, and to these stakes we were now secured by our hands and feet. It so happened that I was placed at one end of the row and the captain at the other; and when all was ready his faggots were set on fire first, amid the most fiendish yells of delight. As it was not intended to burn us, but rather roast us alive, care was taken that the flames should not touch his flesh, and only a great heat do the infernal work; and probably, also, in order to prolong the fiendish amusement and our mental tortures, only one man was decreed to suffer at the same time.

"The captain bore his physical agonies with the heroism of a martyr, and only now and then gave utterance to a groan, which his human nature could not repress. In half an hour it was all over with him; and then, while the guests of the tribe were permitted to cut pieces from his roasted flesh, which they eagerly devoured, the faggots of the next man were fired, and he was doomed to meet his death in the same horrible manner.

"Thus it was more than two hours before it came to my turn to be burnt; and what I suffered in that time is beyond the power of language to express.

"But God, in His infinite mercy, saw fit to save me from the awful fate of my companions, not one of whom was now left alive. Just as these human monsters were about putting fire to my stake a vessel hove in sight, standing in for the shore. With a wild cry I called the attention of the savages to it, and begged that I might be preserved for ransom. They hesitated, held a general consultation, and finally granted my prayer; and this in the end resulted in my deliverance from one of the most horrible fates of which the human mind can conceive."

STRANGE SUPERSTITION.

A STONYFORD correspondent sends us the following curious instance:—"On Thursday, a friend of mine witnessed in this locality the performance of a ceremony of a peculiar nature—a relic of superstition which might have been long since deemed exploded in these countries. A man named Smyth was driving a fine young mare donkey along the road from Stonyford to Killybeg. The animal, with her poles, dashed along at a rapid rate, and at every alternate stride kicked the car tremendously, until she came nearly to the bottom of the hill at Noreland. Smyth was here accosted and his progress stopped, by a young countrywoman, having a child in her arms about five months old. She earnestly requested that she might be permitted to pass the child three times under the ass's body. Smyth appeared to understand the virtue supposed to attach to that operation, and at once consented; and my friend ascertained to his astonishment that this ceremony was believed to have a wonderful effect on the whooping-cough—not to cure the disease, but to prevent its being ever taken by the child! The services of two young lads who chanced to be passing were brought into requisition. The donkey was unyoked from the car, and solemnly led to the side of the road, in order to the inauguration of the ceremony. In the meantime the woman had procured a handful of oatmeal, which it appeared was a requisite portion of the *pisnogue*, as the meal should be administered to the donkey during the process of passing the child beneath it. But, it seems, care should be taken lest the hungry animal should eat up all the meal, as 'three piles' were to be kept to put into the child's mouth after the body-passing process, to complete the ceremony. The proceedings at this stage were interrupted by an irresistible burst of merriment from the young lads who were assisting, and who were either sceptics or did not approach the ceremonial with due reverence, allowing the ludicrous effect of the donkey's haste to devour the meal and the mother's anxiety to protect that portion of the proceedings to get the better of their gravity. The wilful youths, however, having been admonished into at least a semblance of solemnity, the ceremonial commenced in real earnest. The child was safely passed three times under the animal's body, and the necessary 'piles' of meal administered to the child, to the complete satisfaction of its mother, who declared, with thankfulness, her full faith in the fact of its being now impossible that her offspring could ever take the whooping-cough; and, addressing the owner of the donkey and the young lads who had assisted, she observed, 'I am very much obliged to you, good people, and sure there's another poor woman coming that would be glad to have the same done for her child, if you please.' Smyth, however, seemed to think one 'pisnogue' at a time quite enough, and so yoked to in a hurry, and jogged on with his sacred quadruped, leaving the new-comer to find some other donkey suitable to her purpose."—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

A FENIAN OATH—A Fenian was arrested in Liverpool on the charge of robbery. On his person the following oath was found:—"I now, in the presence of Almighty God, solemnly swear allegiance to the Irish republic, now virtually established, to take up arms in its defence at a moment's notice; and that I will, to the best of my power, defend its territory and independence; and will implicitly obey the commands of my superior officers. No helps me God."

A FIRST-RATE WRITING CASE for 2s. (or free by post for 2s. stamped), fitted with Writing-paper, Envelopes, Pens, and Pen-holders. 2s. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. 500,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKES and GORTON, 25, Oxford-street, London.—(Advertisement.)

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Trim up rose stocks, and water the blooming plants abundantly; search for the curled leaf, to prevent the ravages of the rose maggot; and apply the engine or syringe, to dislodge the green fly. Look over the old plants of auriculas occasionally, keep them free from weeds, and carefully notice whether the drainage is free, as they are apt to suffer from deficiencies in that respect. Thin the buds of carnations and pinks, remove all laterals as they appear, and attend to the destruction of the green fly. Plant out the remaining portion of China asters, stocks, &c., in rainy weather.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Water the crops of peas coming into bloom to swell the pods, as they will cast nearly all their flowers if water is not supplied; and make another sowing of Early Frame, or Wrinkled Marrow. Take advantage of every shower to prick out seedlings and plant broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts. Make a liberal sowing of turnips, Dutch or Stone, for autumn use. Hoe between cabbages and other crops, destroy weeds, and water liberally during dry weather.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Remove clay grafts in showery weather. Finally thin out peach and nectarine trees. Destroy American blight in apple trees with a hard brush. Continue to prune wall trees.

A FAMILY OF SOLDIERS.

THERE is residing in Chatham Barracks the descendant of a family of soldiers who have been serving their country uninterruptedly, and wearing the British uniform, for a period of 165 years. His great grandfather served in the 5th Dragoons in the year 1701; he fought in the celebrated battle of Blenheim, in which action he was killed. He left two sons, George and John; George joined the Guards in 1722, and John became the land steward of Lord Fordyce. John Bertram (the steward) had two sons, John and Robert. Robert joined the Royal Artillery in 1779, and was soon promoted to sergeant. John joined the Edinburgh Volunteers, and with others, forming the 71st Highlanders, he went with this regiment to America in 1775. After seven years' hard fighting and privations he returned with the regiment to Scotland, where it was disbanded. In 1787 he entered the Royal Sappers and Miners, and was appointed master blacksmith. During the time he served in the American war he had a son, who was born on one of the fields of battle. This son, George, joined the Royal Sappers in 1796. He was made sergeant and was attached to a company of Maltese Sappers. Holding high order among the noble body of Freemasons, he became very popular and was held in great esteem by the Maltese, who were nearly all brothers. He fought in the battles of the Peninsula. After being discharged from the Royal Sappers and Miners, he entered the late Honourable East India Company's service as sergeant-major, and died at Madras in 1830. His sister, the mother of soldiers, was born in the Royal Sappers, in 1787; she is still living. The above is the mother's side. On the father's side, the grandfather of Mr. Bertram Browne (the subject of this brief sketch) was a sailor in the royal navy; he entered in 1779, and fought under Admirals Byron and Rodney in 1780; under the latter admiral he was wounded and obtained his discharge. He had three sons, all of whom entered the Royal Sappers and Miners in 1794. The youngest was only sixteen years of age. He was discharged in 1818, and died in 1848. He had three sons; the second, born in 1815, enlisted in the 46th Regiment in 1833, from which he was discharged through ill-health, and as schoolmaster-sergeant in 1848. The youngest son, born at Chatham, in 1820, enlisted for the 41st Regiment in 1835, and was transferred to the 46th Regiment in the same year. In June, 1854, he was again transferred to the School of Musketry at Hythe, from which establishment he was discharged as a first-class sergeant instructor in 1857. Since then he has been garrison librarian and sergeant-major of the local companies of pensioners in the Chatham district. His talents as a drill-sergeant are conspicuous in the appearance and precise manner in which the veteran soldiers perform the various exercises of the rifle when they are up for training, and who come individually under the instruction of the sergeant-major. Thus, then, for a period of 165 years the family of Mr. Bertram Browne have faithfully served their sovereign and their country, and although every inducement was held out to his grandfather by the Americans to remain with them, nothing could make him break the allegiance he owed to his king. This family have still continued to wear the uniform of the British soldier without a stain of dishonour throughout five generations. Mr. Browne, who is now in the very prime of life, fully bears out a remark of the late Lord Clyde, that "Browne is a soldier-like looking fellow." Mr. Browne's father-in-law joined the 73rd in 1799, and was discharged as a corporal from the 46th in 1824. Of two brothers-in-law, one joined the 85th Regiment in 1819, and was discharged from the 46th Regiment as colour-sergeant in 1841; the other joined the 36th in 1819, and was discharged as sergeant-major in 1844. A brother-in-law is now serving in the 67th Regiment, and a son-in-law as sergeant instructor in the 24th Regiment.

THE COUNT OF PARIS AND THE LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The following is a translation of a letter addressed by the Count de Paris to Mr. Sumner, relative to the death of President Lincoln:—"You were at the death-bed of the good man so cruelly snatched from the affection and confidence of a great nation in the fatal night of the 14th of April; you received the last sigh of him in whom all the friends of America saw the worthy representative of its free institutions. You will, then, understand why I address myself to you to-day, and why, after having read the sad details of this frightful tragedy, I want to speak to you of my profound emotion, of my deep grief. I would not pretend to mingle my voice with all the testimonies of sincere sympathy which Europe is unanimous in offering to your citizens if the personal relations which I had with Mr. Lincoln, and which will henceforth be one of the most precious recollections of my youth, did not add in my case to the greatness of this public calamity. My brother and I shall always recall with gratitude the manner in which he received us, four years ago, in the Federal army, the opportunity which he then offered to us of serving a cause to which we were attached by our family traditions, our sympathies as Frenchmen, and our political convictions. Those who knew Mr. Lincoln in those times of trial, in which everything seemed to conspire against the safety of the republic, will not forget the simple and serious countenance of the honest man who, without personal ambition, ever sustained by the profound sentiment of his duties, merited the enviable title of great citizen. And when the terrible crisis, during which the destinies of America were in his hands, shall belong to history, and the bloody trace of it shall have been effaced by the rapid development of a reinvigorated nation and a regenerated society, men will remember the benefits which have survived him, of slavery destroyed and liberal institutions preserved, and do honour to Mr. Lincoln. In the contest against slavery his name will remain illustrious by those of the indefatigable apostles who fought before him and who will finish his work. But it will be said of him that he assured the maintenance of the Union, and passed through civil war without departing from the respect due to liberty and legality; that in the hour of danger he was the first magistrate of a people prompt to recognise in the full exercise of the largest liberty the inextinguishable source of the national energy and perseverance. Pardon me, sir, this letter, a little too long, perhaps, but inspired, as you know, by sentiments which fill my heart, and believe me, I pray you, affectionately yours, LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS."

General News.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED has already brought his new and beautifully-built four-oared boat to the Queen Victoria, into use upon the Rhine at Bonn.

The office of surgeon in ordinary to the Queen has become vacant by the death of Dr. David MacLagan, Scotland has not a very onerous one, the health of her Majesty and her post is happily not requiring much medical aid during her Scottish tour devoirs, but it is esteemed one of great honour.

COUNT ALBERT DE REVEL has, according to a Parisian correspondent of the *Athenaeum*, been left two thousand a-year, by an eccentric uncle, on the condition that, within two years, he should marry a tall, slim lady, of "harmonious proportions," with long and thick golden hair. She must have an open forehead, blue eyes, a brilliant white skin, and well-made nose, a small mouth, graceful limbs; and she is to be full of grace; and her character is to be slightly shaded with a poetic languor. Albert admits that the condition is not a hard one, save in the difficulty of finding the peerless beauty who is to share his two thousand a-year with him.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Arthur Marf neau, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, now Rector of St. Mildred, Bread-street, with St. Margaret Moses, in the City of London, to be one of his lordship's chaplains.

The number of passengers carried by the omnibuses of the London General Omnibus Company on Whit-Monday was 195,805.

The Rev. G. S. Abbott, rector of St. Mary's, Dublin, and sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, committed suicide on Monday, at one o'clock, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol in his own bedroom. Death was instantaneous. Upon his dressing-table was another pistol loaded with ball. He had officiated in the church on Sunday, and he went out in his usual health. He was at the Bank of Ireland, returned home in a depressed state of mind, and almost immediately after committed the fatal act.

As additional proof of the danger to which the London public are just now exposed from the number of dogs entirely at large or not sufficiently guarded, it is mentioned that at Charing-cross Hospital there are now several out-patients under treatment for "bites" received within the past three or four weeks.

At the Chapel-street Police-office, Dublin, on Saturday, a man named Patrick Kilkenny was charged, on his own confession, with the murder of Margaret Farquhar, at Palmerstown, the previous day. He stated that he had been in the girl's company during the day, and murdered her in the evening, and that before leaving he covered the body up with grass in a ditch. He was remanded, in order to allow the police an opportunity of ascertaining the truth of the statement. The body was found in the evening, in the place indicated by the prisoner.

GREAT SEIZURE OF STOLEN WATCHES.

THE *North British Mail* records the capture of a receiver of stolen watches as follows:—

"On Thursday last Mr. George Henderson, factor for English and Geneva watches, 20, Victoria-street, Edinburgh, was taken into custody at the Queen-street Station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and in his possession was found a small box, which on examination was found to contain eight silver watches and one gold one, which have since been identified as having been stolen in Glasgow and neighbourhood within the last few weeks. Henderson's visits to Glasgow have for some time past been so frequent, and the localities which he visited so unlike those which a respectable wholesale factor in watches would patronise, that the detectives became somewhat curious as to the reasons which could induce him so to act. Their observations were reported to Superintendent McCall, and it was then decided that a close watch should be kept on the movements of Henderson on his next visit. That visit was made on Thursday last. His arrival was immediately made known to Mr. McCall, who, accompanied by Mr. Audley Thomson, sub-inspector of the detective department, kept an eye upon him till half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. At that time he went to the railway station again, having under his arm a small square box, about which he seemed to be very solicitous. His manner, too, seemed anxious, as if he wished to avoid, as much as possible, all observation. He went into the booking-office, where he was followed, and as soon as he had laid down his box on the counter, for the purpose of obtaining a ticket, Mr. McCall lifted it up, and asked, 'Is this yours?' The reply was, 'Yes.' Mr. McCall then further asked, 'What is it?' Henderson said, 'A parcel.' The officers then remarked that they saw that, but wished to know what it contained. On that point, however, Henderson pretended to be profoundly ignorant, and, by way of explanation, stated that he had received it from a hawker named Williamson, who had requested him to carry it to the railway station, which he had obligingly done. The address on the box was 'Mr. Williamson, care of Mr. Henderson, Victoria-street, Edinburgh.' Mr. Henderson's explanation not being considered satisfactory, he and the box were conveyed to the Central Police-office in a cab. The contents of the box, as already stated, were found to be eight silver watches and one gold one. Shortly afterwards the officers obtained possession of other two boxes which Henderson had left in a shop at the Broomfield, and on examination these, again, were found to contain 56 silver and 20 gold watches. The same afternoon Mr. McCall despatched Sub-Inspector Thomson to Edinburgh to take possession of Henderson's premises, and to search them thoroughly before the proceedings in Glasgow could become known to the friends of the accused. In the accomplishment of that mission Mr. Thomson was ably assisted by Detectives Malloney and Dixon, of the Edinburgh force. The Glasgow officer returned on Friday night, having been engaged on Thursday evening and all Friday in searching Henderson's premises. He brought with him 40 gold and 90 silver watches, together with 75 'movements' in all stages of 'doctoring.' He also carried to Glasgow a large number of silver teaspoons, with different initials on them, such as 'W. T.', 'J. N.', 'D. E. N.', 'J. U.', 'L. S.', 'R.', and 'J. R. S.' The dials and numbers of many of the watches have been tampered with and altered. While Sub-Inspector Thomson was prosecuting his search on Friday, a box was delivered by the railway company at Henderson's premises. It was ascertained that it came from a Coventry house, and that it contained 'name pieces' re-numbered; dials 'bleached'; and cases polished up to look as if new. These fitted into works found on the premises, and that they were the right ones was proved by the fact that in each was found a small piece of paper with the altered number corresponding to that expected from Coventry. These were also taken possession of. In a bed in Henderson's dwelling-house Mr. Thomson found a housebreaking instrument for cutting doors, and in a wardrobe seven silver watches which had been stolen. While the officers were prosecuting their search on Friday in the shop, a man, who said he was a hawker, came in and inquired for Henderson. His appearance excited suspicion, and on being searched it was discovered he had on him ten silver watches with the bows twisted, or, in thieves' phraseology, 'the necks broken.' He was taken into custody and lodged in Edinburgh Police-office. Henderson has a large and well-stocked shop, and was carrying on an extensive and lucrative business. He was highly esteemed in Edinburgh, and was considered an energetic, honest, and rising young tradesman. He is about twenty-eight years of age, married, and is said to have been a kind son to his widowed mother, and a good friend and father to his wife and two children."

AMOTT'S CHEAP SILKS.

PATTERNS FREE.

500 pieces Black Silks, 18s Full Dress.
Rich Black Gros Grains, 17s 6d, worth 2 guineas.
Rich Black Lyons Silks, 14 guineas.
Rich Black Point de Soies, 11 10s 6d.
Rich Black Drap de Lyons, 11 10s 6d.
The New Gros de Soie, 17s.
Hundreds of More Antiques,
11 10s 6d, worth 4 guineas.
AMOTT'S SILK WAREHOUSES,
St. Paul's-churchyard.

AMOTT'S CHEAP SILKS.

PATTERNS FREE.

More Antiques any color, very handsome,
3 guineas, unequalled under 6s.
Rich Lyons Taffets and Broches Silks,
11 10s 6d to 14 guineas.
Thousands of Wedding Silks, very new,
11 10s 6d to 5 guineas.
Hundreds of Fancy Silks, last year's patterns, are
selling from 1 to 2 guineas, worth 1 1/2.
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St. Paul's-churchyard.

AMOTT'S CHEAP SILKS.

PATTERNS FREE.

Quantities of New Cheek Silks, for young ladies,
11 10s 6d, 11 7s 6d, and 11 9s 6d.
Rich Coloured Ottoman Corded Silks,
11 guineas, in appearance worth 1 1/2.
All the new and Pretty Patterns.
Also the New Colours in Glaces, Taffets, and Armoires,
11 10s 6d, 11 18s, and 12s 6s.
Plain Glaces in 30 New Shades, 8s 6d per yard.
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An immense stock of French Fancy Silks,
all at 2 guineas, worth 3.
Rich Broches and Ombre Glaces and Antiques,
3 guineas to 5 guineas.
Fashionable Silks in New Styles, very elegant,
2 1/2 guineas and 4 guineas.
All the new Made-up Silk dresses and Jackets,
2 1/2 to 15 guineas.
AMOTT'S SILK WAREHOUSES, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-
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AMOTT'S BLACK SILKS EXTRAORDINARY.

PATTERNS FREE.

Bright, Wide, and Durable,
For Our Sovereigns.

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AMOTT'S CHEAP DRESSES.

PATTERNS FREE.

The New Malabar Fancies,
3s 11d, 12 yards.

The New Morwille 2nd lot,
5s 11d, 12 yards.

The Dress Arabia, very new,
7s 11d, 12 yards.

Rich French 2nd lot, 12 yards,
8s 11d, 12 yards.

AMOTT'S DRESS WAREHOUSES, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-
churchyard.

AMOTT'S CHEAP DRESSES.

PATTERNS FREE.

The New Cheong Bonaparte, 10s 9d, 12 yards.
Plain Fashionable Glace Alpaca,
All the new colours, 12s 9d, 12 yards.
Rich Alexandra Chemise, a pretty spring dress, 14s 9d,
12 yards.
Rich Belgian Popline, very silky, 16s 9d, 12 yards.
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PATTERNS FREE.

The Popeline Cheong Alpaca,
Brilliant, new, and rich, 1 guinea.
The New Foulard d'Erie, extra wide,
Satisfactory for silks, 11 10s 6d and 11 guineas.
Hundreds of New Spring Petticoats,
1s 4d and 1s 9d per yard, yard wide.
Mourning Dresses at a saving of 25 per cent.
Thousands of the New Muslins, 6d to 1s per yard.
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Cambrics, Brilliant, Piques, Muslins,
Gossamers, Grenadines, Mohairs, Camlets, at a great
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Hundreds of New Mourning Textures,
In all the new styles, from 6d per yard.
All the new styles in made-up Silks.
Elegant and effective, at moderate charges.
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270 Pairs, 6s 9d, 10s 9d, 16s 6d, and 24s 9d,
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CALICOES, LINENS, SHEETINGS,

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at old prices, consequent on the great fall in cotton.
2,000 pieces of Nursery Diapers, bought cheap.
Worth 6s, will be sold for 3s 9d, 14 squares.
40 bales of Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Originally 7s 6d, are marked
3s 11d and 4s 4d per dozen.
Genuine South American Long Cloths,
8s 11d and 7s 11d per dozen.
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The Stock of a Manufacturer in difficulties.
Lace Shawls, all silk, originally 15s and 30s,
Are now being sold at 9s 11d and 16s 9d.
Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, and
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Cheaper by 25 per cent than any house in London.
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The largest stock in London.
Hundreds of New Shapes.
Rich Gros Grain or Glace Jackets.
Elegantly and prettily trimmed, 1 guinea each.
Fashionable Shapes 10s 6d to 30 guineas.
An elaborate Sheet of Engravings post-free.
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SEWING MACHINE.

With all the Latest Improvements, are the Best and Simplest ever
offered, and are warranted to do Better, Stronger, and Hand-
some Work, with less trouble, than any other.

(From the London "Times".)

The Sewing Machine is inevitable, and what is more, it will
ultimately prove a great advantage. Sewing machines are taking
the place of needlework, and therefore those who understand
how to use sewing machines will take the place of needlewomen.
For the purpose of earning money needlework is now of little or
no use; but a girl who can use the machine may, without severe
labour, add largely in after life to the comforts and resources of
her family. To possess a sewing machine, and to know how to
use it, is to possess a little mine of wealth.

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SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

100, Regent-street, London, W., and 59, Bold-street, Liverpool.

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New and Second-hand Lock-stitch Machines, Camms, Franes,
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orders promptly and carefully attended to on reasonable terms.
G. LEAVER (from Thomas's), 158, Blackfriars-road.
Machines let out on hire, or by easy terms of purchase.
Machine hands taught. A few Second-hand complete from 25s.
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STITCH SEWING MACHINES have obtained First-
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in the best manner, and doing the very best work for the
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FOR PRIVATE FAMILY USE, DRESSMAKING, &c. &c.
They will sew FINE, GATHER, BIND, BRAID, TUCK, &c.
Cordings, and Samples of Work may be had on application to
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Repairs done in all kinds of Machines.

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Established twenty-one years at the above address.

ESTIMATES and Contracts for the Supply of

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We keep always on hand, ready made, FIFTEEN DIFFERENT
SIZES IN BOYS' COMPLETE CLOTH SUITS—Jacket or Coat, Vest,
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to choose from. Also, every description of Boys' Winter and
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HAVE THEM EXCHANGED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.
Measure department is well fitted by cutters of much ability, and
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Large dealings and a sound system of business enable A. Lynes to
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300 Patterns—representing £300 worth
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